

# The Topeka State Journal

ALTERNATE PAGE FOLLOWS

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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## CALDWELL WRITES.

Has Heard Rumors of Trouble on the Santa Fe.

Says He Will Not Consent to Any Controversy

## WITH THE EMPLOYEES

While the Road is in the Court's Hands.

Judge J. B. Johnson Wires Judge Caldwell

## THERE'S NO TRUTH

In the Reports of a Cut in Wages

Or That Any Abrogation of Contracts is Intended.

Judge J. B. Johnson, special master in chancery in the Santa Fe foreclosure suit, has returned from Arkansas City where he has been to hear the complaints of the strikers who were not taken back to work when the road resumed business after the late strike.

The judge's shadow was a little less than when he left and he looked tired. "There were nearly twenty of the cases," he said. "It is surprising how many railroad employees there were that were sick and could not work just when the strike began but who have recovered since. I didn't get quite done and three or four of them will be here tomorrow to tell their stories. No decisions have been rendered yet."

Judge J. B. Johnson received a letter this morning from Judge Caldwell of the United States circuit court, making inquiries whether or not any action has been taken by the receivers looking to reduction of wages, or the abrogation of existing contracts with employees.

Judge Caldwell writes that he questions the propriety of any such action during the temporary control of the railroad by the court, and furthermore that if any such is taken, he desires to be present.

Judge Johnson wired Judge Caldwell today in reply saying that the receivers had taken no such action as that referred to, and that no such steps had been contemplated or would be taken.

Judge Caldwell, whose home is at Little Rock, Ark., is now at Wequetousing, Mich.

"I desire to deny emphatically all of the newspaper reports concerning the proposed abrogation of contracts existing between old labor organizations and the receivers," said Judge Johnson to the Journal reporter, and to deny the proposed reduction in the scale of wages under and provided by existing contracts. These newspaper reports, having reached Judge Caldwell, in Michigan, where he is spending his vacation, he has written me a letter of inquiry upon the subject, asking for an investigation and report, accordingly I have thoroughly investigated the subject, and have made inquiry from Vice President Robinson, Receiver Wilson, General Manager Frey, General Superintendent Mudge, and other officers of the company, and have reported to Judge Caldwell that there is absolutely no foundation for any reports heretofore published in relation to this matter, and that, at no time, has any abrogation of existing contracts or reduction of existing scales of wages been contemplated.

"The statements, which have been published in the papers, that contracts had been submitted, requiring parties to abrogate their connection with existing labor organizations in order to obtain employment are absolutely false, and no such contracts were ever prepared or submitted to anyone.

"Statements that a new schedule of wages had been submitted to the locomotive engineers and other organizations, and had been rejected by them are also absolutely false, and nothing of the kind has been submitted, and consequently could not have been rejected as stated in the reports. Judge Caldwell is known to all those who are acquainted with him as the friend of the laboring man so long as the laborer obeys the laws of his country and lives up to his contracts, notwithstanding he can be severe in cases where laborers or others defy the laws and orders of the court, as evidenced by his decision in the troubles growing out of the A. R. U. strike. In his letter of inquiry Judge Caldwell says in substance that, for the period during which the road would probably remain in the hands of the court the court could scarcely be justified in bringing on a controversy with the men over the present schedule of wages, and expresses the desire that in case any such action is contemplated, to be notified in order that he may be present to attend the hearing. The employees of the road who have faithfully discharged their duties, and the public in general, may rest assured of the fact that no strike will be precipitated, or difficulty caused by any action on the part of the receivers or officers acting under them, looking toward a cancellation of existing contracts with the labor organizations, or any reduction of existing scales of wages."

## HOT AND HUMID.

Thermometer Marks 92 and the Air Full of Moisture.

It is hot again today but the humidity makes it seem hotter than it is. At 2:30 the thermometer at the observing station indicated 92 degrees. It is hard to believe but the temperature for the month ending last night was below the average for the past eight years by three-fifths of one degree. The rainfall was below the average by fifty-six per cent.

## WANTS NO MORE STRIKES.

Debs Says Hereafter He Will Advocate Only the Use of the Ballot.

TERRE HAUTE, August 1.—A statement made by President Debs, of the American Railway union, at the big reception and meeting held here, attracts considerable attention. Mr. Debs said: "So far as I am personally concerned I do not believe I will ever again become identified with a great strike movement. I shall devote whatever influence I may have toward educating the laborer to use the ballot."

The meeting at which Debs made this statement was held at Naylor's opera house. At least 2,000 people packed the house and tried to get a glimpse of him and to hear him. Hundreds could not get in at all. On the platform were flowers and decorations and prominent American Railway union men occupied seats. Mrs. Debs, wife of the president, and his aged father and mother sat in a box and were the objects of much respectful attention.

When the towering form of President Debs was seen coming on the stage there was a roar of applause that shook the building. Many ladies were among those present. It was some minutes before Debs could speak.

Now, he (Debs) was on general principles opposed to a strike. This was his twenty years' record in labor unions. But he was not in favor of relegating strikes to the limbo of forgotten things. Time was when not to strike meant degradation. "We live under a striking government," he said. "There wasn't a star in the American flag from Lexington to Yorktown that wasn't a strike against oppression."

If the laborers were treated justly there would not be a laboring union in existence today. Every organization was a living evidence of some sort of oppression. The leader of the Locomotive Engineers, the oldest of all railway organizations, had told him (Debs) that that order was started as a result of tyranny on the Michigan Central in 1853.

Debs says he did all in his power to prevent the Pullman strike. He was charged with personally ordering the strike. He had no voice in it. The American Railway union convention unanimously voted on the strike. It was in behalf of humanity. He had no apologies to make for it. Pullman had cut the wages of his workmen three times during the year, and had treated his men with supercilious contempt. Three of the committeemen who called on Pullman for a redress of their grievances were discharged the next day. Then the men struck.

"I am a Populist out and out," he said. "There is no difference between Democrats and Republicans so far as labor is concerned. I am ashamed to say that I voted for Grover Cleveland three times."

Debs left today for Chicago, where a conference of A. R. U. leaders will be held.

Debs Reiterates It.

CHICAGO, August 1.—"I will never again be connected with any strike organization," said President Debs of the A. R. U. today. "This strike has developed the fact that the sentiment of the people of the country is against strikes and that the government stands ready to put down such movements at the point of the bayonet. I shall hereafter advise all workmen to seek redress at the ballot."

Debs arrived from Terre Haute before noon and was met at the depot by a committee from the A. R. U. He went immediately to Chicago's hall, where a director meeting was held and arrangements made for the convention to meet.

## PRINTERS JOIN POPULISTS.

The Typographical Union of Chicago Sends Delegation to Convention.

CHICAGO, August 1.—The Chicago Typographical union No. 16 has voted with practical unanimity to endorse the platform of the independent (Populist) political party and have elected delegates to the county convention, to be held August 18. The present is the first time the printers have ever taken political action as an organized body, although attempts have been made on former occasions to place them on record regarding political action, both in the interest of the two old parties and also from an independent standpoint. Their action is looked upon by trade unionists generally as being most important and of being an indication of the feeling on the political subject among the workmen of Chicago and Illinois.

Typographical union No. 16, besides being one of the largest and strongest of the Chicago organizations, is also one of the most conservative. The decision to join in the independent movement for this fall was almost unanimous. The union is among the first to choose its delegation, but it is said that now as the ice has been broken other important organizations of the city will follow in quick succession.

## RAINS AND LOTS OF IT.

A Heavy Storm Causes Floods in Colorado, Damaging Railroads.

HUGO, Colo., August 1.—A terrific rain storm, the worst in years, swept over western Lincoln county last night, doing great damage, and especially to the railroads.

In the vicinity of Lake station, on the Union Pacific, several hundred feet of track was carried away.

Passenger trains were delayed many hours and wrecking trains were sent out from Cheyenne Wells and from Denver. Fear is expressed that the reservoir on the Big Sandy will break.

## BOB FORD'S SLAYER.

The Man Who Killed Ford, Who Killed Jesse James, Wants a Pardon.

DENVER, August 1.—Edward O'Kelly, who is serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for the murder of Bob Ford, slayer of Jesse James, at Creeds, has applied for a pardon. As justification for the crime he says: "The killing of the man was the outcome of previous trouble. At the time of the killing he made a movement for his gun and thinking he was going to kill me, I shot him. It is believed O'Kelly went to Creeds and obtained a commission as deputy sheriff for the express purpose of killing Ford."

At Hopkins' tonight from 7 to 10, all for 5c, ice cream, Alhambra mandolin music and electric fans to keep you cool.

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## DECLARED FORMALLY

The Forms of International Law Complied With

By Japan Formally Declaring War With China

## AT EXACT NOON TODAY

Japan Apologizes to England for a Mistake

Russian Newspapers State the Russian Position.

LONDON, August 1.—The Exchange Telegraph company declares that war between China and Japan was formally declared at exactly noon today by Japan. A dispatch from Tokio, Japan, says the Japanese government has informed the representatives of the foreign powers here that a state of war exists between Japan and China. This is regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war.

The Chinese legation today received a dispatch from Tokio dated 11 a. m., August 1, but no mention was made in this message of a second naval battle having taken place between China and Japan, and no mention was made of a conflict having taken place between their armies on land.

The Spanish government as a result of its misgivings, officially expressed regarding the possible results to the Philippine islands, in the event of Japan becoming the dominant power in the east, has purchased three cruisers from English firms.

Was It the Chen-Yuen.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, August 1.—6 p. m.—A dispatch has been received here which is supposed to refer to the Kow Shung, but which may refer to the Chen-Yuen. It says that a Chinese warship and a transport having on board 1,500 troops have been sunk by Japanese warships, and that a Chinese gunboat has been captured by the Japanese.

The government of Japan has been informed that Chinese reinforcements have been set to Korea, which fact Japan considers as a menace.

Messages between Japan and the officials have been stopped by China. An Apology to England.

TOKIO, Japan, August 1.—The Japanese government has instructed its minister in London to apologize to Great Britain for firing upon and sinking the transport Kow Shung while she was flying the British flag. The Japanese minister has been instructed to inform Great Britain that the commander of the Japanese cruiser did not know that the Kow Shung was a British vessel until after the fight.

What Russia Wants.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 1.—The Russian newspapers are unanimous in saying that whatever the result of the war between China and Japan, Russia will not tolerate any diminishment of Korean territory or alienation of Korean independence. Russia, it is added, will not permit any interference upon the part of Great Britain or any other power, if such interference endangers Russian interests.

The newspapers urge the government to adopt military and naval measures in the Pacific and upon the Russo-Corean frontier, calculated to uphold the interests of Russia should she be called upon to defend them.

## A WHITE HOUSE CRANK.

He Wanted to See the President, but Went to Jail Instead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—Today an undressed man dressed in working clothes and carrying a batch of stone mason's tools over his shoulder, appeared at the White house doorway. He was Thomas Cadogan, and gave his address as the Lynn house on Pennsylvania avenue. In an excited manner he told the watchman, "I want to see the president."

"What for?" queried the policeman quietly.

"They want to put me under ground, see, and I want to tell the president about it, and you must not stop me," replied the man nervously.

A telephone call brought a patrol wagon in short order, and the man was carried to the station. Some crank papers were found in his pocket.

## THE GOLD CASK FOUND.

But There Wasn't a Single Piece of Gold in It.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—What is supposed to be the missing cask which contained the \$50,000 gold consigned to the Lazard Freres company by the steamer La Touraine, was found today empty in the car in which all the casks of gold traveled under seal. It is believed that the gold was stolen during its transfer from the steamship or at the railroad station in this city.

Later the missing gold was found in some sacks, hidden in a heap of coal near the railroad station at Havre. There is still no trace of the thieves.

## SCULPTOR OF ADA REHAN.

His Wife Gets a Divorce From Him at Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 1.—The World's fair and the Montana silver statue are recalled by a divorce decree entered by Judge McConnell. The decree is in favor of Clara Park against Richard Park, the sculptor who modeled the Ada Rehan silver statue. The wife charged that Park, whom she married at Grand Haven, deserted her abroad, and that she has supported herself for five years.

She caused a sensation when the Montana figure of Justice was unveiled at the World's fair by publicly claiming the artist, who was thought to be a single man. The court proceedings were perfunctory, no fight being made for alimony, although Park is reputed to be worth \$30,000.

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## JACOB MAKES AN APPEAL

Coxey Wants Congress to Appropriates \$500 to Feed Wealers.

MASSILLON, O., August 1.—J. S. Coxey has issued the following appeal to congress:

"On behalf of the four hundred hungry citizens of the United States now assembled at the capital to secure redress of their grievances, the undersigned would most respectfully petition that you immediately pass a resolution authorizing the secretary of war to issue \$500 worth of rations to relieve them in their present distress, until food now in transit from the west, but detained on account of the strike, can reach them."

Coxey is busy every day conducting his campaign for congress. He is making speeches daily. The Populists of western Pennsylvania secured him as an attraction at their camp-meeting, now going at Beaver, Pa. There was a very large audience to hear the famed inventor of the Coxey idea. He said if he had advocated 5 per cent interest on his proposed bonds he and his army would have been led into Washington headed by the Marine band. He said the American Railway union trouble was an outcome of what he had predicted, and he held, he said, as he always did, that the government should have control of the railroads and the telegraph and the telephone lines.

Coxey called Pullman, King George the Fourth. He said the Pennsylvania Railroad company had reduced the number of its employees from 60,000 to 37,000 in order to pay dividends on watered stock. He said much of the money at interest in the United States was controlled by foreign capitalists.

Slap at the Brewery Syndicate. The English brewery syndicate controls even the glass of beer a man drinks. He told of the sugar trust proceedings, and said its officials went into politics for business interests, and the Populists ought to go into politics for business also.

## PENCE WILL RETIRE.

The Colorado Populist Declines a Renomination for Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Lafe Pence the Colorado Populist, has written to the chairman of his congressional committee declining a renomination. He has promised Jerry Simpson to make some speeches in the Seventh Kansas district and will probably confine his Kansas campaigning to that district.

Pence is the brightest member of the Populist congressional delegation. In explaining his reason for declining to run for congress again, he said to a correspondent:

"It is purely a question of finance. I have been running steadily behind ever since I came to Washington, and if I stay here much longer I will have to borrow money to return home on. My law firm has an extensive mining practice, especially in Cripple Creek, and as there have been no tons of court held there for eighteen months I will either have to abandon my practice entirely or get out of congress."

Pence is of the opinion that equal suffrage will help the Populists in Kansas, and that it is destined to do wonderful things for the party everywhere.

## TO LEAD THE MINERS OVER

McBride Wants to Get Them Into the People's Party.

MASSILLON, O., August 1.—John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers, has advised in a circular letter that the members of his organization vote the People's party ticket this fall. This is taken here as indicating that he has about given up the office of United States marshal for northern Ohio, for which he was a candidate. Gen. Coxey expects now to enlist McBride's efforts in his own behalf, and capture the entire mining vote in this district.

President McBride says: "I think we are hearing a socialistic condition, when the individual will be the charge of the state. I would not be surprised to see before the next presidential election such a union between the American Federation of Labor and other organizations and the People's party as would lead to political success."

## MCKINLEY TAKES A TRIP.

He and His Family Making an Outing on the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, O., August 1.—Governor William McKinley, accompanied by his wife and niece and a large party of friends, departed today on the new palatial steamer Northwest for a pleasure trip up the lakes. Among those who accompanied the party were ex-Governor Norriam of Minnesota and M. A. Hanna and family, Colonel and Mrs. Harrie of Ohio.

"It is my first trip up the lakes," said the governor, "and Mrs. McKinley and myself anticipate a delightful time."

The first stop was made at Detroit at 2 o'clock today.

More Wheat Than Last Year.

CHICAGO, August 1.—It was reported on 'change today that one of the best known crop experts, John Inglis, who has been through the northwest for clients, estimates that the spring wheat yield will be larger than last year's as a whole.

## KANSAS POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The president today sent the following nominations for postmasters to the senate: W. D. Gorard, Osborne, Kansas; Eli Mead, Hutchinson, Kansas.

## LOCAL MENTION.

I. C. Long's confectionery store at 835 Kansas avenue was damaged by fire last night at 11 o'clock to the extent of about \$100. Origin unknown.

The last will and testament of Mrs. Ellen Vail has been presented to Probate Judge Elliott for probate. The estate is considerable but the exact amount is not known.

The following couples all of Topeka were today granted licenses to marry by Probate Judge Elliott: Thomas J. Stowell and Cora M. Butler, Hiram Smith and Mary Musick, John Harris and Sarah Sneed.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goodrich at 712 Topeka avenue have a night blooming cereus with forty-six buds, about half of which will open tonight and half tomorrow evening. They invite their friends to see the sight.

## A FORLORN HOPE.

Iowa Democrats Hold Their State Convention.

Not a Single Candidate Opens Headquarters.

Iowa Democracy Apparently Think the Jig is Up.

## ONE PARTING SLAP

Given the Republicans Before Death Supervenes.

"Coxeyism is McKinleyism Carried to Logical Conclusion."

## BOIES CAPS IT ALL

By Accusing the Labor Unions of Anarchy.

Launching a Tirade of Abuse Against Workingmen.

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 1.—The Democratic state convention assembled at Calvary Tabernacle today at 1:30. About 400 delegates were in attendance. Caucuses were held at 9 o'clock and the usual committeemen selected. No candidates opened headquarters and in this case the office seeks the man. J. M. Parsons, the temporary chairman, delivered an address, saying Coxeyism was McKinleyism carried to a logical conclusion.

After the speech, committees were chosen and the morning caucuses reported. The convention then adjourned for dinner. On reconvening, Governor Boies was chosen permanent chairman of the convention.

After reviewing the conditions leading up to the Democratic victory of 1892 and arraiging the Republican party for the policy it pursued while in power, Ex-Governor Boies continued:

"That victory was not won without definite and oft repeated promises by those who claimed to speak for the party as to what would be done if party success crowned our efforts.

"If Democracy would live; if it would not now in the first flush of its victory so gallantly won, lay down its arms, surrender so much for which it fought, and prepare its winding sheet for the tomb, it must not lower the standard of the promise made.

"There is now no middle ground in which it can cast an anchor. If protection is right in one instance, it is right in all. He who is willing that his party as such shall retreat one step from the position it assumed in 1892, who would surrender an iota of principle for which he then fought and won is not a Democrat.

"We have too much faith in the intelligence of the electors of this republic, in the sober second thought of the plain people of this nation, to believe they can long be misled in placing the responsibility for the disasters we are suffering where it belongs. We are standing at the end of more than three decades of a most intense protective policy on the part of the government. And what is the result?

"Trusts and combines of every hand, the fruits of labor taken from the many and given to a few, millionaires counted by the thousands, homeless men by millions, rumblings of discontent from every quarter, but loudest and longest in the very quarters of the highly protected industries of the land, strikes and lockouts everywhere, armies of idles men gathering in our cities and marching over the country, vaulting their destitution in the face of the world, with here and there the howl of the anarchist, the knife of the assassin and the brand of the incendiary emphasizing with fire and blood a discontent that has become almost epidemic, and threatens the stability of the government itself until the last resort of a nation, an appeal to the military arm for protection, has become a public necessity.

"It would be a cowardly evasion of truth to attempt to conceal the fact that this Democratic party has reached the crisis in its history that threatens its welfare, if not its life.

"There is a subject which I am glad to say is not a political issue between any of the great parties of the country or grave importance to the welfare of the country. I refer, as you will surmise, to the unprecedented troubles in labor circles during the last few months.

"I know, too, that every one of these men who is an adult citizen of the United States is clothed with precisely the same power under the constitutions of the states and nation to help mould and cause to be executed the laws of the land, that is possessed by the haughtiest millionaire that ever cast a vote, and I believe as firmly as I believe in my existence, that if their organizations are to be preserved and continue to be of the least practical benefit to their members they must see that they neither violate the law themselves nor instigate or abet others to do so. With every loyal citizen who is a loyal friend to its laborers, I have been shocked by the flagrant breaches of law that have characterized so many of the recent labor strikes of the country.

"I am still more amazed to know that within the circles of some of these unions are men who yet condemn the authorities, both state and national, for interposing the military arm of each to put an end to conditions that had reached a completed stage of anarchy and overthrow, in some localities, every semblance of law and order. If these men are not bereft of reason they must by this time realize that the strike, as conducted in many places in the past, is revolution, is anarchy, is the incipient stage of civil war.

"It is vain to assert that the scene of

riots, incendiarism and bloodshed we have witnessed is not the work of members of any of the unions, but instead is that of the lawless elements of the cities in which they have occurred.

"If this is literally true it cannot relieve the unions in question of the responsibility for conditions that their own acts made possible, and which, without such acts, would never have existed. There is another phase of this question of immeasurable importance to individuals. It is the question of the inherent right or wrong of what some labor leaders term 'a sympathetic strike,' and which was forcibly presented in the Pullman strike. The sympathetic strike must go or the unions that engage will be destroyed and with it must go forever the scenes of riot and carnage that have characterized so many recent strikes, or the organizations responsible for them will be ground into the dust under the heel of an awakened public sentiment."

The speaker then devoted his attention to state issues.

## TO OPEN TOMORROW.

The Pullman Shop Will Reopen With About 800 Men.

CHICAGO, August 1.—Vice President Wickes of the Pullman company announced today that the works will be started tomorrow.

Mr. Wickes said that about 800 men have promised to return to work and that the repair department and one or two others will be opened and the officials expect to have the entire plant in full blast within a short time. Applications have been received from about 1,000 of the old employees. This number includes 900 special policemen who have been guarding the works and who, the company claims, are skilled workmen.

## SETTLED.

It Is Believed the Senate and House Have Agreed on the Tariff.

CHICAGO, August 1.—A Washington special to the Evening Post says: The tariff struggle is believed to be nearly ended.

An agreement between the senate and house is promised this evening.

Gen. Black of Chicago said this afternoon, "I have it straight from the fountain head that an agreement will be reached this evening on the senate basis."

## HOW MUCH IT RAINED.

Detailed Reports of Localities in Kansas Where Rain Has Fallen.

The weather reports at Superintendent of Telegraph Gemmell's office of the Santa Fe, today are as follows:

Yesterday afternoon good showers on Leavenworth branch and main line east of Wilder. One to three inches rain between Ottawa and Emporia. Local showers at Oange City and on Howard branch. Light rain at Emporia, Hynes and Miltonvale, and good rain at Superior. Good rain from Hutchinson to Garfield and west of McPherson on M. & A. branch, also light rain between Emporia and Clements.

Local rains this morning at different points between Ottawa and Cambridge, also on Girard, Burlington and Lawrence branches, prospects good for general rain on Southern Kansas division. Hard showers between Wichita and Kingman.

Steady rain between Putnam and Mulvane from 5 until 8 this morning; also between Rock and White. Rained at Udall from 9 until 10:15 this morning. Cloudy and cool north of Arkansas City, partly cloudy and warm south of it. Good rain between Englewood and Costa last night. It rained at Ashland and Coldwater this morning; good rain from Clearwater to Viola. Two hours of rain at Pan Handle this morning, and it was raining at Canadian at 11:15 a. m.

The Rock Island also reports good rains last night on several lines at Greenburg, Ottawa and Cambridge, Herington to Salina, and to McPherson. Also from Cuba to Clay Center, Clifton and other points. At Clifton and all along the Clay Center line the rain was very heavy and about an inch fell. No rains this morning are reported.

## AGAINST THE ROCK ISLAND

The Senate Acts Favorably to Union Men's Towns.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—By a vote of 24 to 20, the senate receded from its amendment to the Oklahoma town site bill. This is in favor of the position of the interior department and against the Rock Island railroad company.

## BIG STRIKE AT OMAHA.

Nearly All the Packing House Men Have Quit Work.

OMAHA, Neb., August 1.—Eight hundred men employed in the packing houses at South Omaha joined the butchers' strike today. All the houses were affected and only a few cattle and hogs were killed today.

## NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Evening Post says: "The speculative situation, for the markets are nothing at the moment but a mirror of professional movements, may be summed up much as follows: A strong and aggressive clique of operators has gone to work breaking down stocks and advancing corn. In stocks they cannot count on selling from investors, but on the other hand they do not fear investment buying. With sentiment in its present shape, a sudden breaking of the senate deadlock would check their venture instantly, but they take their chance and have not yet misreckoned."

Fluctuations since midday have been within slow limits, the general tendency being downward. In late trading Kansas and Texas preferred rose 1 1/2c, sugar 3/4c, New York Central and Minneapolis and St. Louis 1/2c, Burlington and Chicago Gas 3/4c, and the rest of the list a smaller fraction, the market closing steady.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Closing prices: American Sugar Refinery, 10 1/2c; A. T. & S. F., 8 1/2c; Missouri Pacific, 3 1/2c; Union Pacific, 7 1/4c; Western Union, 8 1/2c.

The Daily State Journal prints all the news.